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CONSOLIDATION.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

THE FAIR.

Fifth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

THIRD DAY.

Considering the weather, the attendance was very good. The number of vehicles, etc., and the number of persons on the Grounds were about the same as on the first day. There was a small falling off in the number of entries in the speeding of the horses, compared with the previous day, and many horses are permitted to enter for their premiums. The number of persons on the Grounds during the day was estimated at

Thursday, 1,000.

SHOOTING MATCH.

The Shooting Match was the cause of attraction on the morning. The birds were the domestic game pigeon, and placed singly in a trap at twenty-one yards from the shooter. Five shots only were allowed. A string was pulled and the trap came to pieces, leaving the bird upon the ground. Many of the birds were too tame, or too much bewildered to fly, and had to be frightened away before they would fly. Much of the shooting was very fine, and some really difficult shots were made.

Mr. I. C. Blake, of Rockingham, having killed five birds, the whole number allowed, won the English breech-loading shot gun.

Mr. T. J. Johnson, of Wilmington, killed—1, 1, 1, 1, 0.

Mr. R. M. Houston, of Wilmington, killed—1, 1, 1, 0, 1.

Dr. W. G. Thomas, of Wilmington, killed—0, 1, 1, 1, 0.

DuBantz Cutler, of Wilmington, killed—0, 1, 1, 1, 0.

The other ten contestants failed to kill the first bird, and retired after further efforts.

Dr. Wm. H. Green was the successful contestant for the Parker gun. A number of new entries have been made since our last report. The Floral Hall was really more attractive than ever before. Among the new entries we notice a number of fine potted trees, some of which, by Mr. Chas. McMillan, were simply superb. The cake table also received some additions, among which was a fruit cake, by Mrs. A. J. D. Bell, the ingredients of which, we learned, were of home growth and home manufacture.

At 2 o'clock the races began, and attracted the attention of the large crowd in attendance. In the dispatch which has been in type all day to-day, the speeding of the horses would have been greatly improved.

FOURTH DAY.

This day, the fourth and principal day of the Fair, the sun rose gloriously. There was not a cloud in the sky and the city was early astir in preparation for the events of the day. By nine o'clock the streets were filled with almost entire unanimity of sentiment as to the weather, which was pronounced as the most delightful known since the Fair Grounds.

The parade of the Sir Knights of the Tournament and of their escort, the Knights of Pythias, was a grand affair. At half-past 9 o'clock they formed on Princess street, in front of Messrs. Taylor & Giles' office, two doors West of the Delaware Hotel, and, after a parade through the principal streets of the city, proceeded to the Fair Grounds. The beautiful uniforms of the Knights and their chivalric bearing caused many a fair heart to beat as they passed in procession under their ken. The Knights of Pythias, all of whom were mounted, were clothed in the handsome uniforms of the order and added a great deal to the interest of the display. The following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Marshal and Aids.
Rose Bud Band.
Knights of Pythias,
Esquires and Knights,
Commander.

[illegible]

Let this cheering presence give nerve to your arms and point to your lances as it lies in the rest; for this day's tourney offers as priceless a crown to the champion who name the fair Sovereign of Love and Beauty as ever wreathed the victorious lance of the valiant cavalier, or garlanded the brow of Beauty's fairest Queen. And I feel have as much love for old Carolina, as did Kenneth, Scotland, when he rescued the standard from the hand of the traitor Roland de Canmore, and gained the Land of Lady Matilda as the guerdon of his valor. Who is deserving of being, who is deserving of the distinguished beauty, the great and natural innocence of the cheek and dress, he bade defiance to the proud champion of the Templars, at one fell blow prostrated his body, extinguished the ground and received her as a bride from the burning sand of the spectators and acclamations of the tourney assembled.

And now, Sir Knights, I charge you that whilst your highest ambition is centered in the issue of this day's contest, cherish in your breasts the principles instilled by your institution; cherish the principle of truth as *Knights of Pythias*. In payment or declining honors towards today, and at all times, and in the discharge of all duties, be a gentleman and an honorable citizen; warm your breast. Be true to yourselves, to the true object of your heirs, and to the principles and influences of manhood, in the expressive, beautiful and favorite language which the Fallen Cardinal is made to speak by the Great High Priest of poesy, in his dying address to Cromwell,

[illegible]

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Let not this spirit of your forefathers languish in your bosoms, but arise, kindled by their noble example, protect from the dazzling touch any trust that may be committed to your keeping. Watch the liberties of your country with a vigilant eye, and be quick to repel their invasion. Watch that ancient principles of freedom purchased with the blood of your ancestors with a jealous care, so as to secure that precious legacies they have bequeathed to you, be transmitted untarnished to coming generations, and the applause of a grateful posterity will be your reward. And now, I address you solemnly. The din of battle has been hushed in the stillness of Peace—the once blooming flower of Southern chivalry has been planted in the generous sod of Virginia and watered with a people's tears. No happier occasion has ever presented itself for the display of genuine manhood than this very hour: it is the bitterest of your country's tribulation, and with tearful eye she turns to you as the only hope of deliverance. Forget not then the practical teachings of your institution. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and today, North Carolina, your Mother, lies stabbed at every vein, appealing to the devotion and order of her sons to raise the lance of peace, and not of war, in defence of her bleeding form. *Rest* that lance in answer to her earnest appeal, let her supplicating voice kindle the flame in your hearts, and the tears of her weeping daughters nerve your arm; but *bear* it aloft in defence of her enemies. Never let that heart quail, that arm quiver, nor that lance lose its vigorous grasp until your prostrated Mother, with her gallant sons and her noble daughters gathered around her, rears her form among the sisterhood of States, holding in her left hand the scales of justice, and in her right, your banner of victory floating in its world breezes, and bearing upon its ample folds in letters of dazzling bright ray the soul-stirring inscription, *North Carolina Redeemed*. Then, in the language of the noblest of her son, "our hearts will swell with gladness whenever we name her." These are the duties of the immediate future; what are the duties and impulses of the ever-flitting hour? You are in the presence of Carolina's fairest daughters—as fair and as beautiful a bevy as ever smiled upon the exhibitions of ancient chivalry. We have no royal presence to grace this Ashby, no Soldan strayed in all the glittering jewels of oriental splendor; but to-day, hearts as generous as they are brave, bow at the throne of woman, and Southern chivalry does honor to Southern beauty. Her divine influence has silently shaped the impulses of your hearts, and the poet never couched in the music of his lyre a truer or a nobler sentiment than when, of her devoted love, he uttered the poetic strain:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1873.

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

We trust the Legislature will not adjourn without expressing some opinion regarding the wrong and injustice done to the people of North Carolina by the restrictions of the present National Bank and currency system. Experience derived from the business transactions of every day that passes over our heads, teaches that the amount of the currency in the country is absolutely too small for the easy transaction of business. And yet Congress, though it has been in session some two months during the greatest money pressure that has ever existed, the people, in effect, to do anything in the premises. The discussion is not to the question of the National currency, but to the best means of increasing it. The National Banks are indeed a sad mistake, at the present time, in the matter of the currency. As they were established, they were to be based on a fixed quantity of the currency of the country, a quantity absurdly small enough, and a Radical Congress refuses to repeal it. There is no power that can give relief but Congress. Congress did the mischief and Congress must undo it.

We trust, therefore, that the Legislature now in session, recognizing the evil of the currency under which the people of North Carolina labor, in common with the people of the South and those of the West, and recognizing its cause and its remedy, will instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to take action at once to secure the repeal of the law which prevents the issue from increasing the volume of currency so as to meet the demands of the business of the country.

We never can reasonably expect the monetary affairs of the country to get into a healthy condition until they are left to regulate themselves, in a word, until there shall be a free banking system. The business men of North Carolina are much better judges of the amount of currency needed for the transaction of their business than any New York or Boston bankers can be. Let the business men of North Carolina say what that amount shall be, by enacting laws to be again about free banking.

There is another point connected with the matter of the currency that it is hoped the Legislature will invite the Senate and Representatives to call the attention of Congress, and that is the unfair distribution. It will be remembered that while the currency per capita to the people of Rhode Island was sixty dollars, and that in the State of Massachusetts forty dollars a head, there was to the people of North Carolina only one dollar and sixty-two cents a head. It will be remembered, too, that before the war, when the slaves did not receive no benefit from the banking system, the business of North Carolina was conducted almost entirely on a cash basis, there was comparatively little use of bank notes, and millions of bank notes in circulation in North Carolina over and above the gold and silver in circulation to-day. Now, when the negroes are free, and require money, and when the people need cash every day of the year, the Tyler & Government has shut down one million and a half of national bank notes.

Something must be done, and that something should be done now. Congress, we are glad to see, has begun well. All the States of the North and West and Northwest are clamorous for this relief, and ready to support the demand in a manner that will command a reasonable amount of currency.

We hope our Senators and Representatives will give it their earnest attention, and that they will call the attention of Congress and the country to the matter, and we feel that they have every disposition to do so. Our purpose is not to enlarge upon them, but to strengthen their hands in the direction of the desired reform. Such will be the effect of the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, when passed by the Senators and Representatives, there can be no doubt, as North Carolina no longer stands without representatives in the Halls of Congress, and the day has passed when her voice or her representatives can be silenced. Backed by the formal remonstrance of the Legislature of the State, we trust that WADDELL or LEAK, ABBOTT or RANSOM, or HARGROVE, LEAK, or VANCE, will be able to do something to relieve the people from their present great difficulties.

As a feature of party policy there is no doubt of the expediency of the measure suggested. There can be no doubt in the mind of any sane man that the present panic is the result of the interference of Congress and the Government in the business affairs of the country; there can be no doubt that Radical party controlled the Government, and in the name of law and life and liberty has brought ruin upon the people, and that it is the right of the people to put down this Radical policy, and to say that a Radical Congress shall not be allowed to wield the mischief that a Radical Congress has wrought. Let us do what we can, and in every possible manner possible let the Legislature take action, and do it.

The Richborne claimant has eleven cases before him in which, should any one of fifteen persons (three judges and twelve jurymen) die or become otherwise incapacitated, the trial for forgery and forgery will necessarily end.

The miners of Lake Superior, in consequence of the early closing of their mines, harbors and the want of work this winter, are reported to be in such destitute circumstances that great suffering must ensue unless liberal contributions can be forwarded to them.

The books and papers of several New York dry goods firms have been seized by customs officers on the charge of frauds committed in the importation of handkerchiefs. The amounts involved are between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand dollars.

A STRANGE CASE.

One meets in life with strange episodes of human feeling and conduct. There are numberless unknown tragedies of dark tint and romantic reality underlying the placid surface of domestic and social life. There are tragedies drawing out a protracted existence beneath the cloak of seeming serenity that would startle by their character could they be disclosed. Every now and then some of these hidden episodes come to the surface and we wonder at the revelations of tragic import that they develope.

A curious little domestic drama has come to light in New York State, that has smouched some hitherto spotless reputations and unearthed a long record of family secrets.

A Mrs. Lucy MacMahon sued Rev. Mr. Holden and Francis Eldridge for libel. The case has attracted large attention, damaged everybody connected with it, and came to an end from the latter's low dirty vocabulary.

This Mrs. MacMahon is the wife of a reputable lawyer, possessing large means, good social standing and an interesting family. The case has shown a succession of facts and antecedents as scandalous as they have been undreamed of.

This is the unvarnished chronicle unearthed. Mrs. MacMahon was the daughter of a gambler. Eldridge was a young man of means, who was inveigled into marrying the girl some thirty years ago. He spent his fortune in dissipation, and the bride refused to live with him and sought a divorce. Her lawyer was MacMahon, who fell in love with her and married her after procuring her divorce.

Eldridge, the divorced husband, after a vagabond life, returned poor and sick, and the intimacy between himself and Mrs. MacMahon was resumed. He received money from her until he fell in love with some other female, and Mrs. MacMahon withdrew her contributions to his support. He attempted to levy black mail upon her by threatening the publication of her letters to him and the exposure of her character, unless she gave him money. The Rev. Mr. Holden was the bearer of the hostile message. She declined to pay the black mail, and sued Eldridge and Holden for libel.

The case was tried and continued to the point where all these damaging facts came out, to the intense mortification of Mr. MacMahon, and the irreparable damage of the hitherto respected lady, when in a moment of supreme disgust the parties, before the argument of counsel, got together and agreed to withdraw the matter from the jury. A condition of the compromise was the conflagration of all the suggestive correspondence. The Judge delightedly gave permission to the dismissal of the case, sarcastically remarking that it would have been much better if the case had been withdrawn earlier.

The heaviest item in the whole proceeding, however, is the agreement of counsel, which testifies to the mutual good character of all the parties, and establishes as lovely a mutual admiration society as was ever seen.

In this agreement all parties are declared reciprocally spotless. This pleasant fiction is successfully urged in spite of the mass of contradictory testimony to the contrary. The case also illustrates a curious episode of social life, and the danger of throwing stones by people who live in glass houses.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.

There are certain men in the South who take a special delight in decrying Mr. Davis. This is done generally in such a way as to escape public censure and thereby avoid the full force and indignation of the people. He is damned with faint praise, belittled by comparisons that are odious and inapplicable. In a covert way, Mr. Davis is accused of intense egotism, inordinate vanity, implacable hate and strong attachments. His ability is denied and his statesmanship belittled, it is insinuated, hastened the downfall of the Confederacy. In striking contrast to this defamation of the fallen leader of the Confederacy, we find the following merited eulogium in an article in the *Cypress Journal*:

> With a firmness of execution, indicating an honesty of purpose, he discharged his high duties, and the people appreciated him for it. Foote charges favoritism and obstinacy on him with more truth than most assertions he makes. Several instances of that were shown during the war. In the first days of the war, when it was our proud boast that one Southerner could whip five Yankees, and after the ill-omened victory at Manassas had inspired us with over confidence and nerved our adversaries to fresh effort, Albert Sidney Johnston was assailed with the most outrageous and abusive clamor by the Southern press because he fell back before the advancing foe, and the demand for his removal was ten thousand times repeated. This the President obstinately refused to do; and when the news of Shiloh was flashed throughout the land, it was met with a wail of woe from an entire people for the loss of a great General and a good man. When General Lee commenced his career as a Confederate officer by retreating across Virginia before Rosecrans, the same tumultuous clamor of his being removed or superseded was raised by the valorous stay-at-homes, and again the obstinacy of Mr. Davis stood to the contrary. Gen. Lee's fame all the world now delights to honor. The patient spirit of the indomitable Stonewall Jackson, as he was known to fame, gave way before the rough assaults of the chimney-corner generals, and he demanded peremptorily that he might resign and be saved those humiliations; and once more the peculiar obstinacy and favoritism of the President saved to the country its greatest military genius. Out of sixty thousand appointees how few mistakes did he commit.
>
> Faults he had, this President, but none to obscure his virtues; mistakes did he make, no doubt, but take him all in all, a most noble and gallant fight did he and his people wage against fearful odds, and failed to make the "lost cause" a success only because of circumstances which no mortal hand could have controlled.

The Brooklyn *Argus* predicts that S. S. (Sunset) Cox will be nominated next Fall as Governor of New York.

LOOKING AHEAD—OUR PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the Conservative party, if they will use the advantages they undoubtedly possess, were never brighter than they are at the present moment. All that we need is a party organization so thorough as to confound party discipline. Not one we have been too soon to effect this organization. Indeed the weak point about the Conservative party has been its disinclination to enforce party discipline. But it is not our purpose this morning to enlarge upon the importance of this discipline to our future success as it is to refer to the issues that are everywhere cropping out as the distinctive characteristics of the Conservative party, and they may be summed up in a very few words.

Conservatism demands economy in the administration of public affairs; the abolition of unnecessary offices; the reduction of the salaries of those in their offices; a strict construction of the Constitution, and a preservation of the States of the Union to their proper relation to each other and to the Federal Government. Let us consider for a moment whether these principles are appropriate to the times. A Radical Legislature and a Radical Convention have burdened us with an enormous debt that Radical Judges declare we must pay and that Federal Marshals want only the order to collect at the point of the bayonet. For this debt we have received no consideration and if compelled to pay it we shall be utterly ruined. Our common schools and our University have been by Radical legislation brought to ruin, and must now languish for years to come for want of means to restore them to their former usefulness. It is evident then that it was a fortunate day when the Conservative party gained control of the Legislature and began the work of economy, retrenchment and reform. The change from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature will alone save the State one hundred thousand dollars every other year. Do we need honesty and capacity in our public officers? Let the evils that flow from the ignorance of public officers, with the knowledge of every one, who can be brought or duped answer, the question. We ask every man who reads these words to pause and count how many public officers of his acquaintance there are who can be duped through their ignorance or bribed through their want of honesty. The necessity of such men and the cost they inflict upon the country is perfectly fearful to contemplate, especially in those sections where honesty elevated to office by the votes of negroes. There is abundance of them for honesty and for capacity in public offices.

With the rapid strides the Federal Government has made towards centralization and consolidation in the last few years, with the concentration of laws and the manner of their enforcement in our whole country, with the evils of the interference of Congress and the Government in the business affairs of the country daily exemplified in the terrible panic that is now spreading gloom and ruin over the country, there surely can be need to encourage resolute manhood in the determination that the Constitution of the United States shall be strictly construed. All of these evils are so fresh upon us that it is place for every one that we ought to return to the practice of former days that forbade any branch of the Government to exercise powers not specially granted to it by the Constitution. It is wise, then, that the Federal Government should once more be mainly intrusted to perform rather than to abolish the offices of the States, and that the people of the States should be intrusted with the administration of the Constitution. The Democratic party will not be unmindful of the lessons of the past, and will be strengthened by the Government of the lives, the liberties and the property of its citizens at the present day as the truest friend to the Constitution that has made it necessary for the preservation of the rights of the few.

No less vital is the question of the importance of the restoration of the States to their former relations to each other and to the Federal Government. This too will be one of the first fruits of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution.

This is, in brief, the platform upon which the Conservative party proposes once more to go into the fight with Radicalism, and upon it we confidently expect a glorious victory.

But there are other reasons why we expect to whip the next fight, growing out of the special circumstances of the next campaign. It will be remembered that for the first time since the adoption of the present Constitution and for the first time since there has been any semblance of freedom of election, that there will be an election for Judges of the Superior Courts. The present Constitution prescribes that there shall be twelve Superior Court Judges, and that their term of office shall be eight years, requiring, however, those first elected to be divided into two classes and to draw for the short and long terms. This first lot of Judges were elected at an election held under military orders before the Constitution went into effect, and drew lots to decide who should get the short terms. The six short term Judges, who held only half terms, would expire by limitation in 1872, but it not being for the Superior Courts who decided that they could hold over until 1874, the only adding two years to their own judicial life. But time has continued to roll on until even the long wished for year, 1874, is now nearly upon us, bringing with it the necessity of electing six Judges of the Superior Courts. And, as the old year dies and the new year comes into existence, the thought that it will rid the people of Radical Judges will bring joy to many hearts that would not otherwise welcome the reminder of their nearer approach to the grave.

There can possibly be no evil, that comes nearer home or that sinks deeper or weighs heavier upon the hearts of the people than those that follow the misfortunes of having an ignorant, corrupt, a partizan or a tyrannical Judge. Judges must necessarily be clothed with extraordinary and even with arbitrary powers, and if they be either ignorant or corrupt or partizan or tyrannical, the people can not help but mourn. The administration of justice ought to be made easy, but it cannot be made easy when the Judge upon the Bench is unable and insulting and determining other to the Bar or to their clients. Justice ought to be sold to no one, but it is to be delayed, but manifestly there can be no justice when the Judge is ignorant or partizan, or when he is corrupt in the other. Nor ought the administration of justice to partake of a partizan character; but can the administration of justice be expected to be pure and unbiased by partizan trust, when the Judge on the Bench expects to be a candidate for re-election at the hands of a partizan party, or was in the expectation of an election for election to some office of purely political character at the hands of a partizan party? Manifestly not.

If we do not mistake there will be no fight or scuffle for Judicial elections next summer never before exhibited and people will come out and vote for men who have never before taken part in elections. Our people long for the days once more when they may set upon the Bench men who are at once able, honest, learned, impartizan Judges who are courteous and gentlemanly in their behaviour to both counsel and client. In such a fight as this the Conservative party must win, unless the negroes are in the ascendant.

DEATH OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

Monday's telegraphic news announces the death of Prof. Agassiz, the world-renowned naturalist, at the ripe age of 66-67 years, at his residence, in Cambridge, Mass.

Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz is of French origin, but was born at Motiers, in the canton of Freyburg, Switzerland, where his father was a pastor, on the 28th of May, 1807. In 1818 he entered the Gymnasium of Bienne, and in 1822 was removed to the Academy of Lausanne as a reward for his proficiency in science. He subsequently studied medicine and the exper mental sciences at Zurich, Heidelburg and Munich, at which last university the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. Afterwards, in Paris, he won the friendship of Humboldt and Cuvier, and on returning to Switzerland was appointed Professor of Natural History at the College of Neuchatel. He published in Europe several scientific works, one of which, "Studies of Glaciers," was received with the most flattering interest. In 1846 Mr. Agassiz embarked for this country to assume the position of Professor of Zoology and Geology at the Lawrence Scientific School. It was not long before he assumed a prominent position and influence in the world in America and for many years past has been a resident of Cambridge. His name will be familiar to every reader. He was an enthusiast in regard to study and research and not only the world, but the scientific world in particular will mourn his loss.

Deplorable Condition of the Nation at Present.

A Washington telegram to the New York Tribune of Saturday, says:

The deplorable state to which the mismanagement of Secretary Richardson has brought the Treasury, became last week confessed. The Secretary, seeing his greenback reserve vanish, he is putting in circulation, or would if of the plan letter of the law, daily and day by day, so rapidly that it is only to tell just how the balance will last when it comes to Congress with an appeal for more taxes to replenish the empty chest. At the close of last week the Treasury's original supply, today, the outstanding circulation was over $382,000,000 or $17,000,000 more than is authorized by law.

The issuance of the Government bonds in such an unhappy guise that the Treasurer has no confidence in every direction, and there is not a million dollar in the Treasury outside of what is forced by the law to be held in gold. If the depositors of currency now should draw their balances, the Government would be to put for want of currency, nor would it have much better it all its gold liabilities should be presented for payment, including the January coupons and the $20,000,000 loan of 1858, falling due on that date, for which the holders can demand coin instead of the five per cent. bonds provided for their redemption, if they choose.

Mr. Richardson is at the end of his tether. He must have more money, and the people must be taxed to furnish it. He wants about $42,000,000 more of annual income, he informs the Ways and Means Committee, and he proposes that it shall be raised by the restoration of taxes abolished, as no longer needful, and by the increase of other taxes, reduced not long since, because they were thought unnecessarily high. The tariff on tea and coffee he wants restored; the tax on whiskey increased ten cents a gallon, and that on tobacco four cents a pound. If this does not produce the required amount he recommends the revival of the tax on the gross receipts of railways and express companies, and the whole of the former schedule B. Unless the bill which the Committee will probably report in accordance with these recommendations, is made a party measure and whipped through the House; it will be hotly contested on the Republican as well as on the Democratic side, and the Secretary will not be likely to get his money in time to save him from insolvency.

How a Richmond Man Missed A Fortune.

A gentleman well known in this city, who owned, until recently, a tract of land in California, missed a fortune in the sale of it a short time since, in the way:

He was approached with a proposition to sell a railroad company in California, who are building a railroad in the said State, relative to the purchase of his land which lay on the route through which they proposed to build. The Richmond gentleman was offered the sum of $30,000 for the land, and thinking this a good price for it (which by the way was of a mountainous nature) he accepted the proposition.—The railroad company, shortly after the purchase, concluded that they would have to tunnel a portion of it, and commenced operations to that effect. They had not progressed a very great distance, before they struck a rich and beautiful ore, which upon examination proved to be silver. Speculative parties interviewed the railroad officials, tested the silver, and offered the company $3,000,000 for the tract. The company thinking that this speck best railroading sold out. It is said that the parties who last purchased are now in possession and working one of the richest silver mines in all California.—The above is vouched for by one of our most reliable citizens, and we are in possession of the name of the gentleman who lost the fortune.—*State Journal.*

Condensed from the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

A bill amending the charter of the Fair of the Carolinas authorizes the election of a Board of Directors and a President, and authorizes the issue of bonds to a sum not exceeding in amount twenty-five thousand dollars.

The bill passed its third reading.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 13, 1873.

Mr. Troy, a resolution requesting the Public Treasurer to furnish a detailed statement of fines collected and paid by Justices of the Peace to the credit of school funds.

Mr. Murphy, a bill to amend chapter 182, laws of 1872-'73.

Mr. Hill, a bill to incorporate a Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Price, a bill concerning elections. Provides for the election of two Supreme Court Judges to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Judge Boyden, and the re-election of Judge Dick, and the election of two Superior Court Judges to fill the vacancy in the Second District, resulting from the resignation of Judge Jones and the vacancy in the Eighth District, caused by the non-acceptance of D. H. Starbuck. Read and referred.

Message from the House transmitting a number of bills passed by that body; all of which were read and appropriately referred.

Mr. Price moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill in relation to the terms of the Superior Court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Scott moved to lay on the table. Agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to authorize public schools in cities of over two thousand inhabitants. Allows voters to determine by ballot whether a tax shall be levied to support public schools.

Mr. Cowles offered an amendment as an additional section, which provides that in levying the tax provided for in this act, the equation provided for in the constitution as to taxing property and polls shall be preserved. Adopted.

Mr. Waring spoke at length against the passage of the bill. He said it was a proposition to confiscate the property in towns and cities of over two thousand inhabitants, and to make the property owner educate the children of the non-property holder.

Mr. Cunningham sent up to the clerk's table, to be read for information, a letter from Professor McIver addressed to him as Chairman of the Committee on Education, in advocacy of the passage of the bill, the bill having received the approbation of the Educational Convention, &c.

Mr. Welch offered an amendment allowing only property holders to vote, but withdrew it.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, offered an amendment providing that non-residents of such cities who own three hundred dollars worth of property within the corporate limits of the city shall vote, and providing that voters shall show their tax receipts for the year previous to voting.

A discussion as to the constitutionality of the amendment here arose, participated in by Messrs. Merrimon, Norwood, Morehead, Seymour and Troy. The amendment failed.

Mr. Morehead, of Rockingham, offered an amendment providing that not more than one-fourth of the property voted on shall be taxed to pay the principal or interest of any debt.

Mr. Avery, an amendment requiring voters to register one month previous to voting. Lost.

Mr. Morehead offered an amendment which fixes the rate of taxation. Adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, an amendment providing that the twenty cities mentioned in this act to call an election upon the question of levying the license tax shall be respectively held. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. McNeill, a resolution requiring the committee on special tax bills to report on Monday next.

Mr. Gilbert, a resolution concerning the United States Court and Judge Bond.

Mr. Price, a bill to amend chapter 182, laws of 1872-'73.

Mr. Mitchell, a bill to incorporate the Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Johnson, a bill to provide for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by holding an exhibition of arts, products and manufactures of the State, in the city of Charlotte, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1875.

Mr. Hamilton, a bill to amend chapter 12, section 1 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Webb, a bill concerning the duties of county commissioners.

Mr. Jordan, a bill to provide for the pay of witnesses in certain cases.

Mr. Presson, a bill concerning the fees of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Michael, a bill regulating the commissions of sheriffs.

The bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company and for other purposes, better known as the "consolidation bill," was amended and passed its second reading, ordered to be printed and made special order for Monday at 12 m.

The hour of 12 having arrived the Speaker announced the special order, being the substitute offered by the committee on propositions and grievances, for the various bills offered at different times against the sale of liquor in certain localities was read and committed to the committee.

Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1873.

Mr. Murphy presented a petition which, upon his own motion, was not read, and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Nicholson, a bill relative to probate courts.

Mr. Murphy, a bill to establish a new county by the name of [illegible].

Mr. McCauley moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill incorporating the "Bank of Monroe," and put it on its passage. Agreed to, and the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Fleming, a resolution authorizing the Governor to withdraw the appeal to the Supreme Court of the Cherokee lands in the case of the Southern Security Company against the Western North Carolina Railroad, and for other purposes. Goes over one day under the rules.

Mr. Waring, a bill in relation to court-houses and jails, and a bill for the protection of sheep.

Special order, a bill to [illegible] an act to make uniform the rate of interest in North Carolina.

Mr. Waring moved to strike out the "Bank of Mecklenburg."

Mr. Humphrey, the author of the bill, submitted an argument against discriminating in favor of any corporation.

Mr. Morehead, of Rockingham, argued against the bill. He said that its passage would aggravate the evils which it is purposed to remedy. Said it would drive the money out of the State.

Mr. King said this bill was intended to put the banks upon the same footing as that occupied by individuals, and for one he was in favor of its passage. That the banks were now allowed to take a greater rate of interest than that authorized by the general law.

Mr. Fleming spoke against the bill. He thought money ought to be free from all restraints, and that persons ought to be allowed to contract for any rate of interest they could get.

Mr. Humphrey spoke in advocacy of the bill, and said it was necessary to protect the people from the rapacity of the monied corporations of the country; he said we had tried in practice the theory of the Senator from McDowell; money had been loaned at the rate of thirty cents, expressed on the face of notes and collected by mortgage on real estate, for the past four years. That no money had come into the State under this invitation; that in our sister State, Maryland, where they had a stringent usury law, money was more abundant than in our own State. The passage of the bill would strike down monopolies.

Mr. Cunningham offered an amendment, striking out that portion of the bill which repeals the privilege contained in Bank charters to pay interest on deposits.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment to the amendment, placing the banks incorporated by the laws of the State under the individual restrictions in respect to deposits that the acts of Congress may provide for the National Banks.

A long discussion here arose, participated in by Messrs. Dunham, Morehead of Rockingham, Humphrey, King and Murphy.

Mr. Troy's amendment failed and Mr. Cunningham's was adopted.

Mr. Morehead offered a substitute which was read for information. He then offered it as a substitute for the whole of the second section. It provides as a penalty for the violation of the act by taking a greater rate of interest than 8 per cent. the forfeiture of double the amount loaned, one-half to the informer and the other to the State.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question. It being ordered, the question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Troy to exempt building and loan associations.

Mr. Cowles thought there ought to be no exemptions. The amendment failed. The vote then was upon Mr. Morehead's substitute. Not adopted. The bill passed second reading.

Mr. Morehead obtained leave and introduced two bills—one to amend the revenue act—the other to promote immigration and encourage the building of manufactures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Perry, of Bladen, asked and obtained leave to record his vote in the affirmative in the resolution of the House censuring the back pay act of Congress, and also on the motion to table the civil rights bill.

Mr. Carter, a petition from citizens of Hyde to incorporate a town to be called Engelhard.

Mr. McNeill, memorial from citizens of Robeson to incorporate the town of Shoe Heel.

Mr. Blythe, bill to be entitled an act to amend section 5th, chapter 88, Battle's Revisal.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business being the Prohibitory Bill, which was then read.

Mr. Bain moved to refer to Judiciary Committee. The motion prevailed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bill to incorporate the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company. Passed several readings.

Bill to amend the act concerning sheriffs and pardons was, on motion of Mr. Melchor, made special order for to-morrow at 12 m.

Bill amending the act to lay off and establish the county of Palmico was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Commissioner of Railroad bill was next considered. Various amendments were offered, and pending its consideration,

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE.

SIXTH SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

Resolution in favor of the National Bank at Fayetteville, Cumberland money and interests improperly collected in the way of taxes.

Mr. Seymour moved to strike out the interests; resolution was adopted, passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Town of White Ville, in Columbus county, passed its several readings.

A bill declaring the Dutchville and Coddenville railroad, to purchase the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad, authorizing the issue thereof, creating the rate of twenty thousand dollars per mile, passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' Grange, Chapter —, passed its several readings.

A bill to prevent obstruction and the collection of disease among cattle, at the request of Dr. C. Tate Murray, Col. Welch and Dr. Love rose and explained unsatisfactorily. Capt. Todd came to the rescue, throwing much light on the subject. The bill passed its several readings.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 16.

Mr. Murphy offered an additional petition praying the establishment of the county of Jefferson. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Murphy, a bill making the annual appropriation for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums.

Mr. Troy, a bill to change the Constitution of the State. Appropriates the whole of the capitation tax to public schools.

Mr. Ellis, a bill to enlarge the Insane Asylum and for the better government of the same.

On motion of Mr. Cramer, it was made special order for Friday at 12 m.

Mr. Johnson, a bill to be entitled an act to pay jurors in certain cases.

Mr. Troy, a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to suggest to the Legislature such action as they deem appropriate in regard to the University of the State.

Mr. Troy, a bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, N. C., to appoint a receiver of railroad taxes.

A bill to complete the Western or Coal Fields railroad.

On motion of Col. Morehead, was placed back on the calendar.

Special order (12:30 o'clock) being the bill to adjust the State debt with pending amendments. The question being upon the adoption of the amendment heretofore reported and offered by Mr. Troy, "That the public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to omit from his future annual report any and all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness not herein enumerated."

Mr. Norwood, at considerable length, and with much force sustained his amendment declaring our inability to pay the State indebtedness.

Mr. Worth replied to the speech of Mr. Norwood at length, urging the passage of the original bill and in opposition to all amendments, and it [illegible] enough to apply to Congress after the advertisement and compromise of the debt.

Col. Humphrey followed Mr. Worth, in favor of the original bill and in opposition to all amendments.

Mr. Merrimon hoped the Senator from Cumberland would withdraw his amendment. Said he had offered a resolution in the early part of the session which would more fully accomplish the purpose aimed at by Mr. Troy's amendment.

Mr. Welch was opposed to the withdrawal of Mr. Troy's amendment. He said that he wished to say to the world in this bill if it passed, that we did not intend to pay the special tax bonds.

Mr. Murphey replied to the argument submitted by Mr. Welch, and Mr. Ellis in favor of the amendment, replied to Mr. Humphrey.

Mr. Murphy took the ground that the amendment was an incumbrance upon the bill; that its adoption would have no effect; it would not make the special tax bonds less binding and so far as he could see would only encumber the bill.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the Senate adjourned.

NOTE.—The bill introduced by Mr. Morehead on yesterday to promote immigration and encourage the building of manufactories, provides that in assessing real estate no account shall be taken of the increased value by reason of the erecting or building of any mill, factory or other establishment wherever machinery is used, within five years after such improvement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

The House branch of the Joint Select Committee on the State Debt, in response to the resolution adopted by the House on Saturday last, beg leave to report that a bill has been reported to the Senate embodying the views of the Joint Select Committee in regard to what is known as the "old debt;" that in regard to the "special tax bonds" the House branch of said committee considered all the bills and resolutions referring to said bonds, which have been submitted to the House, and recommend the following resolution as a substitute. Therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the bonds commonly known as "the special tax bonds of North Carolina do constitute no part of the public debt of North Carolina."

That the Public Treasurer is hereby directed not to make any mention, note or item of said bonds on the books of his office.

That it shall be unlawful for the Public Treasurer to pay out any public moneys for interest or for the principal of any of the said bonds.

That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Brown of Davidson, a resolution of investigation of charges in regard to the Penitentiary Board and Deputy Warden Thompson of the Penitentiary.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Mr. Richardson, a bill in regard to the public taxes due by the county of Wayne for the year 1870.

Mr. Patrick, a bill to amend an act to establish the rate of interest and repeal chapter 114 Revised Code, entitled Usury, ratified the 12th day of March, 1866.

Mr. Gudger, a bill to establish a Bureau of Immigration, Statistics and Agriculture.

Mr. Carter, a bill to incorporate the town of Engelhard, in Hyde county.

Mr. Bennett, a bill in reference to meetings of the Stockholders and Directors of the Carolina Central Railway Company.

Mr. Scott, a bill in relation to sheriff's deeds, &c.

On motion of Mr. Graham the resolution recalling the resolution to adjourn on the 24th was taken up.

Mr. Jones moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Mr. Blount then moved to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

The yeas and nay being called on the adoption of the resolution, and the question failed: Yeas 29, nays 77.

Mr. Melchor offered the amendment.

That section 1, chapter 181, public laws 1872-'73, be amended so as to extend executive clemency to all persons convicted and described in such section who may have committed any crime or crimes in violation of the laws of North Carolina prior to the said first section of said act, except such persons as may have committed arson, rape and burglary, and free and complete amnesty and pardon, therefore it is hereby granted with the exceptions herein recited.

The amendment was adopted and the bill failed to pass its second reading.

Mr. Houston moved to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass its second reading prevailed.

Mr. Bennett moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Melchor's amendment passed. Carried.

The amendment was then rejected. Yeas 36, nays 54.

By consent, Mr. Bennett introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Ulster, in Anson county.

By the same, a bill in relation to the payment of costs by the State.

A message was received from the Senate with an engrossed bill for the Senate with an engrossed bill for the [illegible] to incorporate the People's Savings Bank. Referred.

The House next considered the consolidation railroad bill.

Mr. Richardson offered an amendment to section 10, that the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad shall not constitute assets for the payment of bonds heretofore issued by the State to build the North Carolina Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Rhodes moved to strike out in line 26, section 10, all after the word stock, and insert: "at the time upon which the purchase shall be made." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, introduced a resolution to reconsider the resolution to adjourn the 24th *sine die*, and to adjourn on Monday the 22d and meet on Monday the 12th prox. Adopted.

A Puzzling Cereal.

A new cereal has been grown in Oregon which has puzzled the farmers, as it is unlike any grain with which they are familiar. From seven to ten stalks grow from one root to a height of about four feet, and these stalks, or straws, are thin and hard. The radicals are tough and spread widely. The heads are six inches in length and covered with a heavy bead, each filament being five inches in length. The grain is twice the length of a grain of wheat, and, instead of being firm and compact is hollow, the cavity containing glutinous matter. While the grain bears a closer resemblance to wheat than to any thing else, the straw looks more like that of rye or barley. Its origin is somewhat peculiar, the first grain having been taken from the stomach of a wild goose by a farmer in Tallamook county nearly three years ago. He was struck with its appearance and planted it, and the succeeding season sowed the product. He distributed a portion of the second crop among a few friends in different parts of the State, who this year raised small quantities. It will require another year to determine the value of the grain.

The Osawatomie Widow.

A letter from Red Bluff, Cal., says: "The wife of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry celebrity, still resides here, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with pleasant, comfortable influences. She has won the esteem and confidence of the people, and commands the admiration of all parties, irrespective of public opinion. Her home has been freed from debt, and under her own vine and fig tree she lives, with none to molest or make her afraid.—She has three daughters, who have been engaged in teaching school. They are said to be very intelligent young ladies. The eldest has received many calls to go South and help to educate the race he father died to benefit. She feels it somewhat her duty, and will probably go. Since living here Mrs. Brown has received aid from England, and many letters expressing high regard for her husband's memory. She has made this place her permanent home, and intends to spend her days among this people.

STATE NEWS.

Two thousand one hundred and eighty-three bales of cotton were sold in Charlotte last week.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: Our esteemed friend, Capt. Reinhardt, of Lincolnton, has found a valuable bed of gypsum on his farm within a half mile of Lincolnton.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: The Lutheran Conference, recently held in this city, unanimously approved of Mr. Strobel's conduct, and defended him from certain alleged imputations, &c.

The Asheville Expositor says: Lafon Ramsour, after living sixteen years in Illinois, has returned with his family to spend the remainder of his days in the good old county of Catawba.

The Charlotte Democrat says: Joe Baker, white, under sentence of death for killing Newton Willong, colored, and who was to be hung near this city on Friday next, the 18th inst., made his escape from jail on Saturday morning last.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: On Tuesday last Mr. P. N. Smith, in cleaning the machinery of his new steam cotton gin, accidentally got his right hand caught in the machinery and every finger, including the thumb, was severed from that member.

The Charlotte Observer says: Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, member of Congress from this district, has given his cadetship in the United States Military Academy to Mr. S. B. Jones, a young gentleman of this city, who is now at the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, studying medicine.

In August next there will be an election to fill the following vacancies, which will then occur: First District, J. W. Albertson; Third District, W. J. Clarke; Fourth District, D. L. Russell; Fifth District, R. P. Buxton; Seventh District, A. W. Tourgee; Ninth District, G. W. Logan.

The Charlotte Observer says: Yesterday Messrs. W. H. H. Houston & Co., of this city, made a shipment of 400 bales of cotton over the N. C. R. R. This is the heaviest shipment of cotton ever made over this road by one firm at one time. It speaks well for the firm named and for Charlotte.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We hear that in certain portions of this county a curious and fatal disease has appeared among the hogs. In Sharon township several persons have suffered loss by the sudden death of all their fattened hogs. The disease seems to be asthma or shortness of breath.

The Raleigh News says: Mr. Arch. Gregory, a highly respectable citizen of Granville, was seriously injured a few days ago by coming in contact with the rapidly moving saw of Col. R. J. Mitchell's steam saw mill. The injury was of a character so serious as to necessitate the amputation of his arm above the elbow.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: On last Thursday 525 bales of cotton were sold in this market. On Friday there was a block 4 up line of wagons from the depot up College street to the rear of Wadsworth's stables, and on Trade street from the square to the railroad all struggling to get to the depot.

The Courier says for some of his delinquent subscribers in the following gentle admonition: To those of our subscribers, who promised to pay us in wood for the Sun and have not done so, we can only say, that the only inconvenience we wish them is that after they have handed in their checks, they may be specially excused to that department, where they may never grow cold, where the sale of ice cream is prohibited by statute, and where a drop of cold water cannot be had for love, money, nor the promise of ——wood.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: A most brutal murder was perpetrated at Black Creek on Friday last. It seems that the three individuals passing through this section with a tame bear were having a bear and dog fight at Black Creek, when a dispute arose among the three showmen, during which Baily drew a pistol and shot the proprietor

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1873.

LOCAL.

(Continued.)

The Wilmington Market.

The New County.

Appointments for Wilmington District.

CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A Bloodless Encounter between a Filipuntian and a Giant, in which the Former had the Odds of a Revolver.

For the Journal.

What is Needed?

SEVENTH DAY.

EIGHTH DAY.

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

DECEMBER 18, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

ROSIN

TAR

CRUDE TURPENTINE

COTTON

PROVISIONS

GRAIN

FREIGHTS

DIED.

MEMORIAL.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

Commercial.

Financial.

Commercial.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

FOREIGN.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., December 18, 1873.

STEAMSHIPS.

BRIGS.

BARQUENTINES.

BARQUES.

SCHOONERS.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

PURCELL HOUSE.

J. H. DAVIS, Proprietor.

From this date the rates for Transient Boarders are $1, $1.50, and $2 per day, according to location and rooms.

Day boarders $8 per week.

de 21

Wentworth's Key-ring and Check combined.

5000 AGENTS WANTED.

$3 ELASTIC TRUSS.

The Magic Comb

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

SAMPLES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

DR. [illegible] VEGETABLE LIVER

THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE THAT AT THE SAME TIME PURGES, PURIFIES AND STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM.

Dr. Tutt's Pills

Dr. Tutt's Pills

Are you a Bankrupt?

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

The Highest Premium of Europe.

JUNIPER

GIN.

A

SOME THING

PIANOS

200 PIANOS & MELODEONS

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1873.

Condensed from the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Allen, a bill authorizing the ... of a special tax in Duplin county ... 1874.

Mr. Welch, a bill to amend an act to ... vent distemper among cattle.

Mr. Todd, a bill to make seduction ... misdemeanor punishable by fine and ... prisonment.

Mr. McCauley, a bill to incorporate ... People's Bank of Monroe.

Mr. Ellis moved to refer Senate bill ... the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ..., a bill for the protection ... oyster beds.

Mr. ..., a bill to be entitled an act ... the pilotage of B...

Mr. Troy, referred to ... Committee.

Mr. Humphrey, a bill to amend the ... tution of North Carolina. It gives ... a complete ... in the ... ment.

Mr. Troy, from Committee on Claims ... favorably upon the resolution ... of the Bank of Fayetteville, ... introduced a bill to incorporate ... Diamond Cotton Chopper and Cultivator Company.

Mr. Morehead, from Committee to ... upon opinion of the Attorney ... to the effect the counting of ... to upon the Constitution ... ments would have upon this ... of the General Assembly, ... ported that the Attorney General ... incurred in the action and report ... committee on that subject.

RULES ON THIRD READING.

... bill entitled an act, supple... and explanatory of all acts of ... portion passed by the present ... Assembly.

Mr. Humphrey moved that the bill ... Referred to the committee ... Banking and Currency, and ... special order for Friday at 1 ... Adopted.

... bill entitled an act for the ... of the Western Railroad, ... was the Coal Field road.

... bill called attention to an ... substitute proposed for ... the Internal Improvement ... and moved to refer the ...

... moved an indefinite ... of the bill. Said we ... session of the facts aff... by the Legislature in ... stock in the road, ... rather than speculi... in effect include sh... of the State, some of ... notoriously unconstitu... ders. They had never ... Courts and probably ... He mentioned those ... rity of the Constitu... of 1868, and he was ... make them a fundtender ... her stock. He would ... bill if the State's stock ... par, payable in "untes... of the United States ... to this corporation. That ... not taken notice in regard ... bill. The State had is... ment of this corporation ... and dollars in bonds, ... now hold stock in the ... ould be sold for between ... and the thousand dollars ... ney. That we could not ... handle money of so large a ... in the way of bonuses ... He insisted upon his ...

Morehead was surprised that ... from Yadkin should op... measure fraught with such good ... to Carolina. That it was peculi... North Carolina enterprise, and ... ports to the North, ... which now to and its way to ... He urged at length the pas... explaining its provis...

... refused to postpone ayes ... 18.

Mr. Cunningham moved to take up ... authorizing towns with more ... thousand inhabitants to levy ... school tax. Agreed to, and ... second reading, and made ... 12 M. Saturday and order... printed.

... to make slander a misdem... on motion of Mr. Seymour, ... table.

... amending the election law, ... voter when challenged ... to ... freeholder or house... ... entitled to vote, was, ... Mr. Troy, referred ... on Privileges and ...

... relation to bastardy was, ... Mr. King, laid on the ...

... bill in relation to incorporated ... provides that if from any cause ... corporation should be forfeited ... of failing to hold election ... municipal corporations on every ... Monday in May, any three elec... by advertisement may appoint ... on at any other time—which ... receives the incorporation.

... were suspended on motion ... Love, and the bill passed its ... reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

... Outlaw presented memorials ... certain citizens of Duplin county, ... the passage of a prohibitory ...

... Gilbert, bill to amend section 1, ... 120, Revised Code, and for ... purposes.

... Robinson, bill to make the en... ... citizen counties ex officio ... courts.

... Gilbert, bill to provide for ... of Trustees of the Univer... of North Carolina.

... Outlaw, bill to incorporate the ... Academy," in Duplin county.

... Powell, bill to prevent in... certain cases.

... bill to create an additional ... of the Superior Court for ... Edgecombe.

... bill relative to fees ... the Justices Courts.

... a bill to amend chap... Revisal relative to ...

... bill to change the ... limit of the town of Rock... Richmond county.

... Worthington, a bill to amend sec... J, chapter 87, revised ...

... Mecklenburg, a bill ... taxes and others from ... railroad corporations.

... Bennett, a bill to add certain ... to Battle's Revisal, to go into ... May 1st, 1874.

... bill to amend an act ... better government of the town ... Wadesboro, in Anson county.

... bill, from the select com... to ascertain the opinion of the ... General on the effect of the ... Amendments upon this ... of the General Assembly.

... unfinished business of yesterday, ... the school law, it was resumed.

Mr. Rhodes offered the following ... it to come in at the end of ... and to wit:

"Amend section 30 of said act by ... after the words "of each ..." in line 16, the words "and ... the County Treasurer with a ... statement of the amounts thus appor... among the several school dis... and the amount that each dis... is entitled to." Adopted.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out in ... section 1, all down to "and" in line 9. ... This amendment provoked considera... ble discussion and was adopted.

Mr. Bennett moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert, "That all acts, rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the State Board of Education in relation to free public schools, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The substitute was advocated with much force and ability by Mr. Bennett, his strictures upon the action of the State Board of Education in trying to render nugatory the act of the last Legislature were severe and evidently enjoyed by the House.

The substitute was adopted—yeas 87, nays 13.

The substitute being adopted, Mr. Bowman offered the amendment.

Sec. 47. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized and instructed to subscribe for one copy of the State Journal of Education, which is to be published under the auspices of the State Educational Association, for each Board of Examiners, County Board of Education and School Committee in the State, who shall preserve said copies, and turn the same over to their respective successors in office, and the subscription price therefor shall be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer, out of the Literary Fund, on the order of the State Board of Education; provided, however, that the aggregate amount of said subscription shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, and provided, further, that such parts of the school law and information relative thereto as may be useful to school officers, teachers and others, which shall be furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be published in said Journal free of charge.

Which was adopted.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rhodes, as published above, was adopted.

Mr. Johnston offered an amendment that the word "July" in sec. 28, chap. 90 of public laws 1872-73 be stricken out, and October inserted therefor. Adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Bennett, as amended, passed its several readings.

The consolidation R. R. bill was made special order for Friday at 12 M.

The bill changing the line between the counties of Cumberland and Bladen, passed second reading.

On motion of Mr. Norment, the bill concerning the ferries and causeways from Wilmington to Brunswick county, passed several readings.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1873.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. King submitted a protest, from himself and other Republican members of the Senate, against the action of the Senate in not striking out the name of the President of the United States from the resolution condemnatory of the "back-salary grab." The resolution was otherwise endorsed. Placed on the journal.

Mr. Humphrey, from Joint Senate Committee on the Public Debt, submitted a report upon the various bills that had been submitted to it upon this subject, the Committee presenting a substitute for the whole. On motion, the bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 12½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Welch moved that the bill submitted by himself upon the public debt be made special order for 12 o'clock Saturday.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Powell, a bill to amend chapter 189, laws of 71-72. Referred.

Mr. Davis, by request of tri-dealers, a bill to change the time of holding the Criminal Courts in Forsyth and Guilford in the 18th Judicial District. Referred.

Mr. Weaver, a bill to regulate the drawing of juries. Referred.

Mr. Troy, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within 3 miles of Friendship Church, in Harnett county. Referred.

Petition.

Mr. Murphy, a petition from the citizens of New Hanover, praying for a new county to be named Jefferson. Referred.

THE WHIPPING OF PRISONERS.

Harris, col., moved to take up on the table the bill in reference to the whipping of prisoners in the penitentiary and common jails, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The said bill prohibits such punishment. The Senator did not sympathize with the prisoners, but common humanity prompted to say that such outrages be not allowed.

Mr. Worth opposed the reconsideration of the bill, as the punishment now inflicted in the penitentiary had proved wholesome medicine.

The motion to take from the table prevailed.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, called up bill granting Battle's Revisal to such members of the Legislature as may be Magistrates. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Cowles moved the consideration of the bill declaring the manner of distribution of Battle's Revisal. Certain amendments, requiring that all county officers turn over to their successors in office the said laws, was adopted, and the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Scott called up the bill to incorporate the Oriental Fish and Oyster Company. Passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Bennett, a resolution in regard to certain important manuscripts of the State. Referred.

By Mr. Gaither, a bill to incorporate the Seaboard and Raleigh Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Heaton, a bill to authorize the re-issue of certain lost special tax bonds. Referred.

By Mr. Craige, a bill concerning the act in relation to executors and administrators. Referred.

By Hughes, col., a bill to repeal section 3rd, chapter 67, laws of 1872-3. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended and the bill reported by the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, as substitute for the various bills amendatory of the act in relation to the prohibition of the sale of liquor in certain localities which, are now pending, was taken up.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, moved to make special order for Saturday at 12 m. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnson the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to Education was taken up.

Mr. Bennett moved to strike out the section which authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to subscribe $1,000 to the State Educational Journal.

Mr. Bennett took the ground that the General Assembly had no right to draw out from the Educational Fund money for such a purpose.

Mr. Bennett proceeded at length to urge his objections to the section.

Mr. Bennett's amendment was put to a vote and adopted—yeas 66, nays 26.

The bill then passed its third reading.

The following is the bill as it passed the House:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That all acts, rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the State Board of Education in relation to free public schools be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That section 30 of chapter 90 of the laws of 1872-'73, be amended by adding after the words "of each count" in line sixteen, the words:—"And furnish the county Treasurer with the amount thus appropriated among the several school districts, and the amount each district is entitled to."

Sec. 3. That the word "July," in section 38 of chapter 90, public laws of 1872-'73, be stricken out and "October" inserted therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

The bill to cede to the United States certain lands for the erection of beacons, light-houses, &c., was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to incorporate the Richland's Farmers' Association, Onslow county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill in relation to the sale of cotton was taken up.

[The bill prevents the sale of cotton in baskets, sheets, &c., in the seed or lint, in quantities less than that which is baled, between the hours of sun-set and sun-rise.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

A petition was presented by Mr. Long, asking a prohibitory law for several points in Richmond county.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Humphrey, a bill to make a uniform rate of interest in North Carolina. Placed on the Calendar, and, on motion of Mr. Waring, it was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, m.

By Mr. Waring, a bill to amend chapter 102 of Battle's Revisal. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Ransom, a bill to repeal sections 1 and 4, chapt r 174, laws of 1870-'71. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RULES SUSPENDED.

The bill to cure certain defects in jurisdiction in certain cases was, on motion of Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, taken up under a suspension of the rules, and passed its several readings. The bill provides that proceedings now pending before Superior Court Clerks for divorce and alimony shall be transferred to the Court docket, as if regular summons had been made for such Court.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, the bill changing the times for holding the Superior Courts of the 5th Judicial Circuit, and changing the counties of Carteret and Onslow from the 3d Judicial District to the 4th, and Sampson county from the 5th Judicial District to the 4th, was taken up under a suspension of the rules.

On the third reading of the bill, Mr. Troy objected to the changing of Sampson county from the 5th Judicial District.

Mr. Scott said that the bill was one in which his constituents were deeply interested, and he saw several objections to it passing. He would therefore move it be committed to the Committee.

Messrs. Allen and Murphy favored the recommittal.

Mr. Scott's motion to recommit prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, the rules were suspended and his bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Chowan county, extending the time of selling his taxes with the County Treasurer to the 1st of May, passed its several readings.

Senate resolution appropriating $1,277.67 to defray the expenses of Prof. Kerr, in exhibiting the products of North Carolina at the Vienna exhibition was, on motion of Mr. Norwood, taken up under a suspension of the rules.

On the 3rd reading of the bill Mr. Norwood rose to know what had North Carolina to show for this investment, whereupon diplomas, certificates of merit, &c., also, if Prof. Kerr was in Austria when the premiums were awarded.

Mr. Norwood rose to explain, stating that the resolution was introduced in accordance with the report of the Committee. The resolution passed by a close vote.

The Judiciary Committee, through Mr. Allen, reported both the bills to regulate the times of holding the Courts of the 4th Judicial District and it passed its third reading without any important act being by that Committee.

REASONS RECEIVED.

From the House, transmitting a resolution in regard to adjournment. The resolution provides for the *sine die* adjournment at 12 o'clock on the 24th inst.

On the motion to concur, Mr. Cunningham called the ayes and nays. The motion to concur prevailed—ayes 41, nays none.

On motion of Mr. King, the vote on the concurrence was reconsidered, and that motion laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 1 o'clock the bill for the adjustment of the State debt was taken up as the special order.

The reading of the original bill was dispensed with and the amendment offered by the Joint Select Committee on the State debt was read.

Mr. Worth first took the floor in advocacy of the bill offered by himself, which is the substitute now offered. He had thoroughly examined this matter of the State debt in all its forms; it had been its constant study since a member of the General Assembly; he had devised ways and means in his mind for its adjustment and he thought his work had culminated in a success in the offering of this bill. He referred to the classification of the debt as contained in the Treasurer's report, and proceeded at considerable length in explanation of the character of the debt as therein contained. He desired to hear a full discuss on of the bill by the Senators, but hoped, for the honor of the State, that the debt would be adjusted upon the basis laid down in the bill.

Mr. Norwood offered a long amendment to the bill.

Amendments were also offered by Messrs. Love and Troy, which were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the bill postponed till 12 m., on Monday next, and made the special order for that hour.

NOTE.—The discussion on the amendments offered did not change the provisions of the bill and it is made the special order for Monday at 12 m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, from the House branch of the Committee of conference in regard to adjournment submitted a report, accompanied by a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th inst. The report and resolution went to the calendar.

By Mr. McGehee, a resolution declaring the special tax bonds no part of the State debt. Calendar.

A minority report in regard to adjournment was also submitted, signed by C. T. Murphy, declaring that the General Assembly could not get through with the necessary work by the 24th inst., and probably, not before the 31st inst.

The report went to the Calendar.

The bill to change the line between Cumberland and Bladen counties, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended and the majority and minority reports in regard to adjournment were read.

The question recurred upon the minority report fixing the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 31st inst. as a substitute for the majority report, which fixes the time for the 24th. A vote was taken and the minority report was rejected. The question then recurred upon the adoption of the majority report and it was carried in the affirmative.

The resolution, accompanying the majority report, adjourning on the 24th was taken up.

Mr. Trivett offered a resolution, as a substitute, taking a recess from the 19th inst. to the 13th of January, 1874. A call of the yeas and nays was had and the substitute was rejected by a vote of yeas 15, nays 90.

On the call of Mr. Jones, of Orange, the previous question was ordered, and under its operation a vote was taken and the proposition to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th inst., was adopted—yeas 61, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of those counties who have not received such compensation as is allowed by law for the support of paupers, was taken up and after a rather lengthy debate and much misunderstanding, the bill passed its several readings.

The bill to authorize the North Carolina Railroad Company to construct or purchase a railway from Salisbury to or near the Tennessee line, at or near Paint Rock, and to the Georgia or Tennessee line in the county of Cherokee, and to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad or any one or all the divisions of the same, was taken up and considered by sections, and pending the passage of the bill on its second reading as a whole.—Adjourned.

What the Williams Appointment Means.

The New York *Tribune* gives the philosophy of Mr. Williams' appointment to the Chief Justiceship, and how it more particularly concerns the South:

"The South," which, in the Executive sense, means the clamorous and greedy politicians of both colors who have so long plundered the country, would greatly prefer a representative in the Cabinet to a place on the Bench. The Caseys and Durells, and their congeners in other States, will be highly gratified to reflect that some one in sympathy with them is in charge of the President's conscience in the Attorney General's office. And in the present case they really have the advantage of both places, for now they have the Chief Justice always with them.—Judge Williams has never failed during his term of office as Attorney General to satisfy any requisi ion which the President has made upon him for opinions to sustain that shameful regime of fraud and usurpation under which so many Southern communities are suffering. Harmony is now secured between the legal departments of the Government, at the two ends of the Avenue, and "the South" ought to be happy. All this is secured at but trifling expense—a little further lowering of the tone of the public service.—Judge Bristow is not much below the average of the Cabinet, and is one of the true worthy and unquestioning servants which the President likes to have about him. Judge Williams is a lawyer of good character and respectable talents, who owes his position exclusively to political tact and sagacity. He would never have attained prominence anywhere but in a new country; but he still is not so objectionable a choice as Gen. Grant might easily have made. Most people are inclined to be glad it is no worse.

This is a deplorable state of feeling, showing an indolent acquiescence which is not far from fatalism. But it is not illogical. If people are satisfied with Gen. Grant for President, they ought not to complain of Williams as Chief Justice.

CAPTAIN FRY.

His Last Letter to His Wife.

The New Orleans Times publishes the following extracts from the gallant Fry's last letter to his wife. It breathes a fortitude and purity in keeping with such a soul. The writer who made the transcript says the pages of the original bore the impress of tears. His reflections upon the Spanish government, to which he gave utterance very forcibly, and his allusions to family matters, are omitted:

ON BOARD THE SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR, L. TORNADO,

SE. COAST OF CUBA, Nov. 6, 1873.

Dear, Dear Dita: When I left you I had no idea that we should never meet again in this world, but it seems strange to me that I should to-night, and on Annie's birth-day, be calmly seated, on a beautiful moonlight night, in a most beautiful bay in Cuba, to take my last leave of you, my own dear, sweet wife, and with the thought of your bitter anguish my only regret in leaving.

I have been tried to-day and the president of the court-martial asked the favor of embracing me at parting, and clasped me to his heart. I have shaken hands with each of my judges; and the secretary of the court and interpreter have promised me as a special favor to attend my execution, which will, I am told, be in a very few hours after my sentence is pronounced. I am told my death will be painless; in short, I have had a very cheerful and pleasant chat about my funeral, to which I shall go in a few hours from now. How soon I cannot yet say. I am curious to know how I make friends. Poor Bambetta pronounced me a gentleman, and he was the brightest and bravest creature I ever saw.

The priest who gave me communion on board this morning put a double scapular about my neck and a medal which he intends to wear himself. A young Spanish officer brought me a bright new silk badge with the Blessed Virgin stamped upon it to wear to my execution, for him, and a handsome cross in some fair lady's handiwork. These are to be kept as relics of me. He embraced me affectionately in my room with tears in his eyes.

Dear sweetheart, you will be able to bear it for my sake, for I will be with you if God permits it. Although I know my hours are short and few, I am not sad, I feel I shall always be with you right soon, dear Dita, and you will not be afraid of me. * * * Pray for me, and I will pray for you.

* * There is to be a fearful sacrifice of life from the Virginius and, as I think, a needless one, as the poor people are unconscious of crime, and I even of their fate up to now. I hope God will forgive it I am to blame for it.

If you write to President Grant he will probably order my pay due when I resigned paid to you after my death.

* * People will be kind to you now, dear Dita, at least I hope so. Do not dread death when it comes to you; it will be as God's angel of rest—remember this. * * *

I hope my children will forget their father's harshness and remember his love and anxiety for them. May they practice regularly their religion, and pray for him always. * * Tell —— that the last act of my life will be a public profession of my faith and hope in Him, of Whom we need not be ashamed, and it is not honest to withhold that public acknowledgement from any false modesty or timidity. May God bless and save us all.

Sweet, dear, dear Dita, we will soon meet again. Till then, adieu, for the last time.

Your devoted husband,

JOSEPH FRY.

About thirty boys and girls in a Meridian school were taken sick almost simultaneously, on Tuesday. A number of them fell helplessly to the floor and were taken with violent vomiting. Several were confined to their beds until yesterday. Physicians give no explanation of the cause of their sickness.

The authorities of Jasz-bereny, a Hungarian town, just had the following notice published to the sound of the drum:

"Seeing that oaths and blasphemies are the real causes of earthquakes, every one, no matter who, is forbidden to swear or use bad language, under a penalty of receiving 55 stripes with a rod, and paying a fine of 25 florins."

A gentleman lately refused to celebrate his silver wedding on the ground that he was "not yet reduced to beggary."

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend who, walking in his garden, stumbled into a pit of water. "No matter," said the friend, "I have found it."

LOCAL.

Navassa Guano Company.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Navassa Guano Company, held at their office in Wilmington, N. C., on yesterday morning, Messrs. R. R. Bridgers, Walter L. Lawton, Francis W. Kerchner, Edward Kidder, Winfield S. Dunn, John C. Groom and Smilie A. Gregg, were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year. The exhibit of the Company's affairs was satisfactory to the Stockholders, and reflected credit upon the managers.

Before adjourning, the following tribute of respect was paid to the memory of J. Eli Gregg, Esq., deceased, who had been a Director of the Company since its organization.

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Navassa Guano Company, of Wilmington, hereby desire to express their high esteem and regard for their late associate, J. Eli Gregg, of Mars Bluff, S. C., who was prominently connected with this Company from its organization, and the Secretary is requested to convey this expression of their re pect, regret and sympathy to the family of our late friend.

The Directors of the Company will meet next Friday, 19th inst., for the appointment of officers and transaction of other business.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A White Man Near Abbottsburg Murdered by two Negroes—The Murderers now in Jail.

A brutal murder, the only object of which appears to have been the securing of a few gallons of whiskey, occurred near Abbottsburg, on Friday night. The particulars, so far as they are known, as near as can now be ascertained, the particulars are as follows: He slept in a room back of his bar room with his two children, who are 10 and 12 years of age; he was called up, the children says about 2 o'clock in that morning to wait on two negroes, who wanted drinks. While stooping down behind his counter to draw the liquor, he was struck on the back of his head with an axe, mashing in the skull and probably causing instant death, for when found he was doubled up in the same position as when drawing the liquor. The murderers took the money drawer and contents. The dead was also quietly that the children suspected nothing and went to sleep again.

Mitchell Shipman and Wm. Wright, both colored, were arrested yesterday morning, on suspicion of being the assassins, they having been heard to assert on Friday evening, that they intended to kill and rob Mr. Thompson that night.

It is said that nearly 9,000,000 of letters, 80,000,000 of postal cards, 100,000,000 of newspapers, and 100,000,000 of book packets pass through the English post office annually. That's where the paper goes.

Dr. Barker-Saul is now making some experiments on the electrical phenomena which accompanies the contract or on the leaves of a sensitive plant, found that the currents produced are subject in all respects to the same laws as those of muscle and nerve.

The work on East River bridge has been suspended for the winter. All the men employed, except a few watchmen and engineers engaged in building the coffer dams, have been discharged. The number employed between them and four hundred men during the summer. The New York *Sun* says $2,500,000 will complete the span. Twelve thousand cubic yards of masonry have been put in during the season. On the Brooklyn tower the masonry is 44 feet above the water, and about half of the cut stone are laid. There is of feet to build.

Hottentots Gathering Buchu

Beautiful Lips

The Men go Wild

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, PERUO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w

THE LIVER is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends the great measure the health or sickness of the human body. The whole nervous system is regulated by the liver, and organ by using SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, the great remedy for all diseases that disturb that fluid.

TAKE IT, TAKE IT ON AND KEEP TAKING IT, for it is the duty of you that it may be a blessing to you. Keep taking it, and it will give you a vigorous and healthy constitution. It is a natural and strengthening tonic. It is taking time to restore your system to health and strength. Keep taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR as prescribed in will cure the most stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Nausea, Heartburn, &c., &c.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

The New Remedy for Dyspepsia.

DR. GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR.

Darts from the Devil; Or Cupid Abused

Bon-Ton Flirtation Signals,

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Diseases most prevail—**It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver.**

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, Pain in the Back, Sides, Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism, **Sour Stomach**, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternately costive and loose, Headache, Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done, **Debility, Low Spirits**, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, Nervous Irritability, Fluttering of the Heart, Dizziness, Cold Chills, Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Dreams frightful and distressing. Sometimes all of these symptoms attend the disease, at other times very few, but the liver is the largest internal organ in the body, and when it becomes diseased great suffering is the general result, if relief is not obtained, **Death** will follow.

This Great Unfailing Specific will not be found the Least Unpleasant.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c., &c.,

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA

Sold by all Druggists.

$300,000

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class M, to be Drawn Dec. 31, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of $50,000
1 prize of 10,000
1 prize of 5,000
4 prizes of 2,500
20 prizes of 1,000
40 prizes of 500
100 prizes of 300
200 prizes of 200
5,000 prizes of 100
5,000 prizes of 50
5,000 prizes of 25
4 prizes of 50
Tickets, $20; Half Tickets, $10.

Certificates of Fractional Tickets, $5.

Our list of prizes are authorized by the State, are always drawn in public, and when advertised, are always drawn. Our drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

Remit by Express, Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Address, plainly, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Post Office Box 1846, St. Louis, Mo.

nov 19-4t-w and Tues Democrat

L. D. SINE'S

ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

L. D. SINE'S TWENTIETH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION,

To be given Thursday, January 1st, 1874.

$200,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE

$20,000 In Greenbacks!

ONE GRAND CASH PRIZE OF

$10,000 In Greenbacks!

One Cash Prize of

$5,000 in Greenbacks!

One Prize $3,000
Six Prizes $1,000 each
Ten Prizes $500 each

greenbacks

2500 Cash Gifts, Amounting to $200,000 00

One Silver Tea Chest, Solid and Tasteful Design, to Agent who sells 6 Tickets.

One Gold Watch, Solid Case, to Agent who sells 6 Tickets.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL TICKETS.

Tickets $10; Six Tickets $50; Twelve Tickets $100; Twenty-five Tickets $200.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, description of the manner of drawing, and other information furnished on application. Orders for Tickets or Circulars must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 88,
MAIN OFFICE, Augusta, Me.
nov 19, W, F&S1 St 257-6w-AM&Ex

Salt, Bacon, Flour, &c.

10,000 Sacks Liverpool and American Salt,
50 Boxes D. S. Sides,
50 " Smoked "
1,000 Barrels Flour—all grades,
100 Bags Coffee, " "
125 Barrels Sugar, " "
150 " S. H. Syrup,
50 Hhds. " "
5,000 Bushs Prime Mixed Corn,
200 Bales Hay,
200 Kegs Nails,
50 Barrels Mullets,
75 Boxes Cheese,
50 Tubs Leaf Lard,
50 Boxes Candy,
100 Boxes Candles,
25 " Soda,
35 Cases Potash,
" " Lye,
100 " Snuff,
75 Boxes Tobacco,
For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

dec 9 2-1y

Notice

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP OF CONIGLAND & DAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The cases now outstanding will be attended to jointly by the undersigned, but the Senior, E. D. Conigland, only is authorized to give receipts in settlement.

E. D. CONIGLAND,
H. DAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER will continue the

PRACTICE OF LAW

At Hamilton, N. C.

ED. CONIGLAND.

Halifax N. C., Nov. 10, 1873.
no 14 270-6t

Flour, Bacon, Molasses, &c.

1,200 BBLS. FLOUR—all grades,
100 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,
100 Bbls. S. H. Syrup,
10 Hhds. "
150 Barrels Sugar. For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

nov 26 286-

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1849, OVER 20 YEARS, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER.

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" still holds as justly he earned the great confidence of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and no clime where it has not been sought and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of some or the variety of diseases it is warranted to cure in every case. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is daily receiving the most unqualified test monials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates it has become the standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and other kindred disorders. For Colds and Coughs, Canker, Asthma and Rheumatism, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained to a hundredth part of its popularity. As an external and internal medicine the Pain-Killer is decidedly unrivalled.

Thirty years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is simply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE and EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. In sending your order have it filled with the PAIN-KILLER, all over the world, and it is only to be known to be prized. Beware you buy none but the genuine manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists.

5,000 PRESENTS!

$12,000

GIVEN AWAY

TO THE

DAILY AND WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS

OF THE

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

One-Half Interest in the Magnificent Atlanta Constitution Building Among the Presents.

1874 FOR THE YEAR 1874

DESIRING to increase our circulation, and to form another step in the Progress of CONSTITUTION, we have resolved to make a present of the above amount to our subscribers. We have selected the following list of presents, which we believe to be the most valuable and desirable that could be offered, and we have no doubt that they will be appreciated by the recipients. Each present is numbered, and a corresponding number is placed on a ticket, which will be sent to every subscriber on receipt of subscription price. The presents will be distributed at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, on the 1st day of January, 1874, in the presence of Governor Hon. James M. Smith, Hon. Wm. A. Wright, Comptroller General, Hon. Nathan Bass, Secretary of State, Hon. Geo. W. Adair, President Georgia Western Railroad, Colonel J. R. Wallace and Colonel C. C. Hammock.

The distribution will take place, and all persons are invited to be present.

Subscriptions will date from the date, and subscribers will receive the benefit of the grand gift distribution for all who would secure this special opportunity to secure a valuable present, and at the same time a year's reading matter, should send in their subscriptions at once. Remember, the distribution will take place on the 1st day of January, 1874, and all subscribers will be entitled to a present.

Send money either by Post-Office Order, Registered Letter or Express.

We call special attention to the fact, to secure a present, only 5,000 copies of the paper will be issued. We do this purposely to increase the number which is less than the number of families in Atlanta. As all subscribers are entitled to share in the distribution, it will be to the interest of every one to send in their subscriptions at once, as the first 5,000 names received will entitle the parties whose names are on the list to a present.

We will make a change in the rates of subscription on and after January 1st, 1874. Those who subscribe before that time will receive the paper for the remainder of the year 1873 and the whole of 1874 for the present rates.

Specimen copies will be sent free to any one desiring them.

Address all communications and make all checks, drafts, &c., payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

MAGNIFICENT LIST.

One first class Piano-Forte $500 00
1 Fine Horizontal Young Horse 300 00
1 City Lot 100 00
1 Gold Watch 100 00
1 Diamond Engagement Ring 100 00
4 Sewing Machines 200 00
1 Parlor Furniture Set 100 00
1 Chas Set 50 00
1 Small Iron Safe 50 00
1 Chromo—Engraving and Photo 25 00
1 Fine Suit Clothes 50 00
1 Fine Parlor Set Engravings 50 00
1 Fine Piano-Forte 500 00
1 Year's Subscription to Literary and Scientific Works 50 00
Sub Total $2,000 00
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